

National Republican.

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S. P. HANBORN, EDITOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1866.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there will be found a highly important proclamation from the President of the United States, relative to the interference with our commercial interests in Mexico by the so-called Emperor MAXIMILIAN. It is in plain Anglo-Saxon language, and will not require an interpreter to understand it. It will be heartily endorsed by the American people.

THE MORALE OF THE CONVENTION.

We do not over-estimate the importance of the National Union Convention when we say it has had no compeer in numbers, in weight of character, and in responsibility, in any congregation of men who have gathered on this continent. We cannot give to the convention of 1787 any precedence in these respects. The men of that day were three millions in number, representing thirteen States, and they launched an experiment in government upon the world. How that experiment was prayerfully watched and tended on this side of the ocean—how it flourished, and how it was written down a failure on the other side—how it flourished and increased for eighty years—how it added to its population beyond the most fabulous tales of prosperity, and nearly trebled its States—and how it became plunged into a civil war which threatened its existence—is familiar history. The American system of government, which was a surrender of certain powers from equal and sovereign States for specified national objects, mainly to better preserve the equality and sovereignty of the several States in their reserved spheres, was never, and is not yet, an indisputable fact. It has outlived its early struggles and its late peril from a gigantic insurrection; but whether it is hereafter to be a constitutional government or a government of victories over conquered sections remains to be decided.

Strictly speaking, the capitulation of Lee and Johnston to Grant and Sherman settled nothing beyond the fact that the Federal host had triumphed, and that the North had conquered the South at arms. What disposition is to be made of this triumph; whether the fundamental law is to be shelved; the principle of local government given way to centralization; and the idea of independent States subject only to their constitutional obligations is to be abandoned, is the issue now before us. We affirm that no hour of American history has been so momentous. Our fate rests with the people. It is in this view that the convention at Philadelphia rises into a grand moral height. It is the first great popular step in the direction of peace; the first battle on the political arena for the settlement of the war on purely constitutional and American principles. In this particular it was greater than the labors of the fathers—it spoke for ten times the number of people, and represented nearly threefold the States for which the convention of 1787 acted. It has settled the question forever, that the American people can now live and prosper together, if they will live under the laws. It has settled it, that the only enemy to the public welfare at this moment is the man who wishes to prolong discord and agitation for the base political ends. It has given the lie to its malignant revilers by its commanding spirit of nationality. It has been so fearlessly true to the exigency of the day, so unimpeachably earnest in its devotion to the Constitution and the Union, that its baffled enemies froth with rage at this answer to their libels and this refutation of their prophecies. Three million and five hundred thousand ballots to day back up the address and resolutions of the National Union Convention. This is its sublime moral—what it speaks for country and not for party. That it sounds the knell of sectionalism, and that it has made it plain to the intelligence of the land that the only pathway to national unity and glory, the only security for the national faith and the public liberties, is the one pointed out by its deliberations. When the dispatch of THE PRESIDENT was read to the Convention, the words "the people must be trusted" were received with unbounded enthusiasm. It is now for the people to determine whether the confidence of a patriotic President is misplaced. We have no fear for the result.

MOVEMENT OF QUEEN EMMA.

Owing to the illness of her lady attendant, Miss Sproun, the Queen Emma remained at her rooms at Willard's yesterday, receiving no visitors. It was the intention of the Queen to have accepted the hospitalities so courteously extended by the Secretary of State, but the illness of her lady attendant alone prevented her acceptance. She leaves our city on Monday next for Niagara Falls via Philadelphia.

Presentation to Her Majesty, Queen Emma.

Mr. FRANKLIN PHILIP, of the firm of PHILIP & SOLOMONSON, had the honor yesterday morning of an interview with Her Majesty, Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands. After being introduced by R. S. CHILTON, Esq., of the State Department, he presented to Her Majesty an elegant portfolio, containing a series of large photographs of the Government buildings, specially executed by ALFRED GARDNER. Her Majesty, who evinced the greatest interest in the architecture of the public buildings, gracefully acknowledged the compliment, and expressed her pleasure in taking back to her home so interesting a memento of her visit to Washington. The portfolio was superbly bound in red morocco, with blue and white silk linings, the colors representing the flag of Her Majesty.

The Saratoga, published at Saratoga Springs, under date of August 16, publishes the death of William Hunt, Esq., a respected citizen of that county. Mr. Hunt had held various offices of trust, all of which he had filled with honor to himself and credit to the country. He died at Ballston Spa, of bilious fever, at the age of 42.

HERBERT WARD BRECHER reports an income for last year of nine thousand dollars.

[OFFICIAL.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a war is existing in the Republic of Mexico, aggravated by foreign military intervention;

And whereas the United States, in accordance with their settled habits and policy, are a neutral Power in regard to the war which thus afflicts the Republic of Mexico;

And whereas it has become known that one of the belligerents in the said war, namely, the Prince MAXIMILIAN, who asserts himself to be Emperor in Mexico, has issued a decree in regard to the Port of Matamoros, and other Mexican Ports which are in the occupation and possession of another of the said belligerents, namely, the United States of Mexico, which decree is in the following words:

"The port of Matamoros and all those of the northern frontier which have withdrawn from their obedience to the Government are closed to foreign and coasting traffic during such time as the empire of the law shall not be therein reestablished."

"Art. 2nd. Merchandise proceeding from the said ports, or arriving at any other where the empire of the law is collected, shall pay the duties on importation, introduction and consumption; and on satisfactory proof of contravention shall be irreversibly confiscated. Our Minister of the Treasury is charged with the punctual execution of this decree."

"Given at Mexico, the 9th of July, 1866."

And whereas the decree thus recited, by declaring a belligerent blockade unsupported by competent military or naval force, is in violation of the neutral rights of the United States, as defined by the law of nations, as well as of the treaties existing between the United States of America and the aforesaid United States of Mexico:

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare, that the aforesaid decree is held, and will be held, by the United States to be absolutely null and void, as against the Government and citizens of the United States; and that any attempt which shall be made to enforce the same against the Government or the citizens of the United States will be disallowed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

ARRIVAL IN THE CITY OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

The gentlemen named below, composing the committee of the National Union Convention, appointed at Philadelphia, to wait upon THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES and present to him an official copy of the proceedings of the Convention, arrived in this city last evening. The Hon. REV. J. JOHNSON, chairman of the committee, has notified the members to meet at Willard's Hotel at ten o'clock this forenoon. Shortly after that hour they will proceed in a body to the Executive mansion and perform the interesting duty assigned to them.

The committee is as follows:

Chairman—Reverend Johnson.

Members—W. G. Crook and Calvin Record.

New Hampshire—John W. Hensley and J. H. Smith.

Maine—S. Robinson and T. J. Cress.

Massachusetts—Edward Avery and E. C. Bailey.

Rhode Island—Amos Sprague and Gideon Bradford.

Connecticut—James H. English and Gideon H. Hollister.

New York—Owens W. Smith and Hon. S. E. Church.

West Jersey—Hon. Thomas H. Herring and Gen. Theodore Runyon.

Pennsylvania—J. R. Finigan and Hon. George W. Case.

Delaware—S. O. Lewis and C. H. B. Day.

Maryland—J. M. Harris and J. D. Jones.

Virginia—Hon. James Barber and George W. Bowlin.

West Virginia—Dr. John S. Thompson, Putnam county, and Daniel Lamb, Wheeling.

North Carolina—J. M. Barringer and Hon. Geo. Howard.

South Carolina—J. L. Manning and Farrow.

Georgia—S. S. Smith and J. L. Wimberly.

Florida—John Fred and J. C. McKibbin.

Mississippi—Col. G. M. Helger and Hon. H. F. Simball.

Louisiana—Thomas B. May and W. H. C. King.

Arkansas—John D. Lane and E. C. Bowdoin.

Texas—D. G. Barnett and E. H. Spencer.

Tennessee—Hon. C. A. Kyle and Hon. D. B. Thomas.

Alabama—Louis E. Parsons and John Gals.

Kentucky—Hon. John W. Stephenson and Hon. A. Harding.

Ohio—Henry P. Payne and General A. M. D. McCall.

Indiana—General Sol. Meredith and Judge D. S. Gooding.

Illinois—Hon. George G. Bates and Hon. W. R. Morrison.

Michigan—General C. R. Loomis and General George A. Custer.

Wisconsin—A. W. Curtis and E. Ferguson.

Iowa—Colonel Cyrus B. Mackley and B. B. Richards.

Kansas—General H. Sleeper and Orin Thurston.

California—T. A. McDougall and Colonel Jacob P. Lee.

Nevada—Hon. Gideon J. Tucker and John Carmichael.

Oregon—W. H. Farrar and E. M. Barnum.

Idaho—Colonel Columbus Thomas B. Florence and B. F. Swart.

Utah—Hon. A. W. DePuy and William H. Wallace.

Nevada—Dr. George L. Waller and L. Lourie.

Washington—George C. Cole and C. T. Bagdon.

Minnesota—D. S. Norton and H. N. Rice.

Missouri—E. A. Lewis and John M. Richardson.

Arizona, Dakota, New Mexico, Utah and Colorado—No nominations.

It is reported out West that the town of

Moore, Ohio, has been blown away by a hurricane.

Anybody finding such a town will please return it to its former position, and no questions asked.

An exchange says a peddler was lately

pitched into a well in Arkansas by an inebriated

husband. After midnight the inebriated husband

was fished him out and stopped with him.

It is given out that the children of Israel

were once severely punished for adoring false

idols. The ladies of modern times should take

warning, especially the less ones.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

Navy Department.

The following general orders were yesterday issued by the Secretary of the Navy:

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1866.

General Order, No. 77.

Under authority of the act of Congress approved

December 21, 1865, medals of honor are hereby

awarded to the following named persons who have

distinguished themselves by their gallantry in ac-

tion, by extraordinary heroism in the line of their

profession, or by other commendable qualities:

John Brown, Captain of the After-guard, Richard

Bates, seaman, Thomas Burke, seaman, of the

U. S. S. De Kalb. Heroic conduct in rescuing

from drowning James Rose and John Russell, sea-

men, of the U. S. S. Winohatch, of Newport, Maine,

May 16, 1866. Thomas Robinson, Captain of the

After-guard of the U. S. S. Tallapoosa. Heroic

conduct in rescuing from drowning James Rose and

John Russell, seamen, of the U. S. S. Winohatch,

of Newport, Maine, May 16, 1866. Application for the medals must be made

through the commanding officers of the vessels on

which the medals are to be awarded.

GIBSON WALLER,

Secretary of the Navy.

General Order, No. 78.

Mates whose compensation under existing regu-

lations does not exceed fifty dollars per month

will hereafter be allowed a sum equal to twenty per

centum of their pay, in lieu of all allowances ex-

cept for mileage or traveling expenses under orders.

This allowance to take effect from the 1st instant.

GIBSON WALLER,

Secretary of the Navy.

General Land Office Affairs.

At the Traverse City, Michigan, land office,

15,025 acres of public land were disposed of in

July, 1865, of which were entered under the

homestead law and the residue by cash sales,

amounting to \$4,763.

The cash sales at the Iowa land office during the

same period amounted to \$4,602.

Twenty-five thousand two hundred and sixty-six

acres were disposed of at the Boonville, Nebraska,

land office during the month of July, 1865, of

which were taken up under the homestead law

and the majority of the remainder in satisfaction of

agricultural claims scrip.

Notices to Pension Agents.

Agents for paying pensions are directed by the

Commissioner hereafter to require satisfactory

evidence of the date of re-marriage of a widow or

another. The exact certificate of the officiating

clergyman or magistrate in ordinary cases will be

sufficient. If one or more witnesses be present the

evidence must be under oath.

Surgons General's Office.

The Surgeon General has just issued a "memo-

randum," in relation to the information of all

persons desiring of entering the medical corps of

the regular army, containing full instructions as to

the examination of all applicants. Copies can be

obtained by addressing the office of the Surgeon

General.

The New Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Virginia.

Major Gen. J. M. Schofield, commanding the De-

partment of Virginia, has been appointed to ex-

ercise, in addition to his other duties, the functions

of Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau

for that State.

The Awards to the Captives of President Lincoln's Assassins Ready for Payment.

The drafts in payment of the awards made to the

captives of the President's assassins—Booth, Pay,

Atterd and Harold—are now ready for delivery

at the United States Treasury's office.

Presidential Appointments.

Commissions were signed by the President yester-

day for the following officers of internal revenue:

Nathaniel S. Howe, to be collector of the Sixth Dis-

trict of Massachusetts, and Daniel A. Carpenter, to

be assessor for the Second District of Tennessee.

Receipts from Customs.

The receipts from customs at the four principal

ports of the United States from the 1st to the 11th

instant were as follows: New York, \$4,298,710.12;

Philadelphia, \$254,368.27; Boston, \$265,387.37;

Baltimore, \$179,936.25.

Commissioner's Message.

A contribution of five dollars was yesterday re-

ceived by the Secretary of the Treasury, with a re-

quest that it be appropriated to the "conscience

fund" for the Treasury Department.

RESTORATION EXTRAORDINARY.

The restoration of the Federal Union is catching.

The recent political reunion at Philadelphia of delegates

from the loyal and late disloyal States of the

Address of the National Union Convention.

The following is a copy of the patriotic ad-

dress of the National Union Convention to the

people of the United States. We com-

mend it to the careful perusal of our readers:

ADDRESS.

To the People of the United States:

We, the undersigned, at the city of Phila-

delphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, the 15th day

of August, 1866, as the representatives of the peo-

ple in all sections, and all the States and Terri-

tories, do hereby, in common with the condition

and the waste of our common country, we address

to you this declaration of our principles, and of the

political purposes we seek to promote.

Since the meeting of the last National Conven-

tion, in the year 1864, there have occurred which

have changed the character of our internal politics

and given the United States a new place among the

nations of the world. Our common country has passed

through the vicissitudes of civil war, and the

—a war which, though mainly sectional in its char-

acter, has nevertheless developed political differences

of a degree of national feeling and sentiment which

has left its impress deep and indelible upon all

the interests, the sentiments, and the destiny of

the Nation. The great question now before us is

whether the whole country shall live in life and in

and has imposed burdens which will weigh on the

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